

# DAILY REPORT

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## RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON SOVIET-U.S. MIDEAST RIVALRY

OW161236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 16 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA)--The calling at Aden by a Soviet missile-carrying nuclear submarine not long ago has intensified the rivalry between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, in the Middle East, says the PEOPLE'S DAILY in a commentary today.

The commentary says that the Soviet Union has over the years established in the region its military and political superiority over the United States. There are increased Soviet subversion and infiltration and these have caused grave concern among the Middle East countries, the United States, West Europe and Japan. The commentary points out that the control of the gulf region is a very important objective in the Soviet global strategy. The region is not only the world's largest oil producer, but also an international passageway adjoining Europe, Asia and Africa. Today, as the West is being plagued by a serious oil shortage and oil deposits in the Soviet Union are fast dwindling, the Persian Gulf has become the focus of superpower contention in the Middle East.

In face of the Soviet expansion in the Persian Gulf, the commentary points out, the U.S. Government has dispatched more of its warships, and even a task force to the region and the formation of a force of 110,000 troops to respond to crises in the Gulf and the Middle East is being considered. The United States responded immediately when the Soviet missile-carrying nuclear submarine called at Port Aden. The serious U.S. concern over the matter was expressed in a statement by a spokesman of the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet. The commentary declares that Moscow's activities once again show that there is nothing to stop the Soviet offensive and expansion, despite the signing of "treaties" and "agreements" between the two superpowers and the achieving of compromises on side issues.

## XINHUA CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT

OW191900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 19 Aug 79 OW

["On Eve of Non-Aligned Summit--by XINHUA Correspondent"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA)--The 6th summit conference of the heads of state or government of non-aligned countries will open in Havana on September 3. Arresting much attention of the world on the eve of the summit are urgent problems to be solved at the conference and difficulties facing the non-aligned movement as well as its prospects.

During the past month and more, Cuba, the host country of the conference, had sent high-level delegations to more than 30 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin-America and Europe to exchange views with leaders of these countries on the draft declaration of the summit. Meanwhile, leaders of many non-aligned countries had exchanged visits with each other and made known their positions toward the movement and the summit. Such bustling activities are unprecedented in the history of the non-aligned movement. Reports from various parts of the world revealed that there are sharp differences between member states of the movement and the drafter of the declaration on a series of important questions such as how to uphold the aim and principles of the movement, how to preserve unity of the movement and how to analyse the world situation.

According to observers of some member states, though "anti-hegemonism" is written into the draft, actually it is spearheaded at the Western powers. The term "natural ally" is not to be found in the draft. However, it is emphasized in the draft that non-aligned countries should be linked with "progressive countries and forces". "Non-alignment" is confined in the draft to mean non-participation in military alliances set up as a result of big power rivalry as well as regional military arrangements or alliances having relevance to the rivalry. This is to provide cover for Cuba and Vietnam which have actually entered into military alliance with the Soviet Union. The Egyptian weekly ROSE AL YUSSUF said pointedly that the draft declaration prepared for the movement is a "prejudiced declaration." In essence, it is a "declaration of alignment."

Following the ministerial conference of the coordinating bureau of the movement in Colombo last June, a struggle on a large scale for preserving the independence and non-bloc character has unfolded within the movement. According to the Yugoslav paper BORBA, some people have clung to the position to "restrict and play down the non-aligned movement, actually to link it with the aim and policies of certain blocs." In an interview with the director and chief editor of the paper on August 15, President Josip Broz Tito, one of the founders of the movement, stressed that the movement "can not be served as an echo and reserve of any blocs" and that the 6th summit "should further establish the fundamental principles of the non-aligned policy and consolidate its role in international relations as an independent and non-bloc movement."

The Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee recently held a joint meeting chaired by President Kim Il-sung. The meeting pointed out: "The most important tasks facing the non-aligned movement at present stage are to safeguard the principles of the movement, persist in standing on its own feet, strengthen solidarity and unity of the movement". "The non-aligned movement can never become a movement only serving the interests of a certain bloc". Indonesian Vice-President Adam Malik pointed out that the suggestion that the non-aligned movement should cling to the big power known as the "natural ally" throughout the world "contains dangerous undertones". The 16th OAU summit in Monrovia passed a resolution which reaffirms the "obligation of every member state to respect the objectives and principles of non-alignment".

It is only natural that many non-aligned countries accused Vietnam and Cuba of their armed interferences in other non-aligned countries after they became allies of the Soviet Union. It is reported that with support from other countries, the ASEAN states are striving to place the situation in Southeast Asia including the demand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea on the agenda of the Havana meeting. The joint statement of the ASEAN foreign ministerial conference adopted on August 16 called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea. The conference made a decision that Democratic Kampuchea should be allowed to participate in the Havana summit.

Since the foreign ministerial conference held in Belgrade in July 1978, the need to further establish democratic relations among the non-aligned movement, to strengthen unity and cooperation among member states has been placed on the agenda of the movement. A special working team has been set up for this purpose. Ideas and suggestions in this regard include: It is recommended that the coordinating bureau should take into consideration the principles of balanced geographical distribution, continuity and rotation.



It should add three vice presidents, increase members of the coordinating bureau from the present 25 to 35, or one-third of the total member states; important policy statements should be passed unanimously. It is estimated that most of the member states at this summit will struggle for democratization in the non-aligned movement.

It should be pointed out that in recent days, the Soviet propaganda machine has become very impatient and put out many articles and commentaries on the Havana summit. The gist of the Soviet propaganda is condemnation of Western big powers for endangering the non-aligned countries while professing that the Soviet Union is a "reliable and selfless friend of the non-aligned countries", and that the non-aligned movement can only exist by relying "on the socialist community" which "invariably came to the assistance of young states when their sovereignty or territorial integrity were threatened". Besides, the Soviet media purposefully distort the Chinese stand of respecting and supporting the non-aligned movement.

Commenting on the Soviet stand, the Italian news agency ANSA pointed out that the sharpened blade is being used to "promote Cuban bids to shift non-aligned Third World countries over to the Soviet field". The Yugoslav paper VJESNIK said in an article on August 10 that the Soviet Union "possibly intended to make the Havana meeting open and close in accordance with its viewpoint, and make the meeting a 'turning point' in the non-aligned movement." It said: "The non-aligned countries will resist pressure from anyone, but hope to cooperate with all the people."

#### LITTLE PROGRESS NOTED AT GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

OW161614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 16 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, August 15 (XINHUA)--The Geneva Committee on Disarmament (CD) ended its second round of meeting here last night after failing to start serious talks about nuclear disarmament and a ban on chemical weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

The first round of meeting was held from January 24 to April 27 this year, with only procedural matters discussed. At the end of the second round of meeting which started on June 12, the group of 21 non-aligned CD member states issued a statement expressing dissatisfaction with the negotiations which made very little progress. The statement notes, "The nuclear weapon states have an obligation to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons". Directing against the fact that the two superpowers are at the same time engaged in bilateral disarmament negotiations in Geneva in an attempt to impose the results of their negotiations on the multilateral negotiations of the CD, the statement points out, "any negotiations which are conducted outside the committee should not in any way constitute an impediment to multilateral negotiations within the committee."

The CD, formed after a resolution adopted by the 10th special session of the U.N. General Assembly last September, has an expanded membership and is meant to replace the old one controlled by the Soviet Union and the United States. However, it was reported that the two countries still dominated the proceedings of the meeting this year. With the bilateral "disarmament" trade burgeoning between the two superpowers, the role of the CD is very questionable. The next CD meeting will be held here next February.

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A 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
GENERAL

JAPAN, U.S. DISCUSS SOVIET MILITARY IN FAR EAST

OW181904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 18 Aug 79 OW

["Japanese, U.S. Military Chiefs Discuss Soviet Military Growth in Far East"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, August 18 (XINHUA correspondent Wu Xuewen)--During his visit to the United States from August 11 to 18, Director General of Defence Agency of Japan Ganri Yamashita focused his talks with U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski on the Soviet military threat in the Far East. The military chiefs of the two countries agreed to enhance cooperation between their countries.

It was reported that H. Brown assured Ganri Yamashita that the United States will maintain its military forces in the Asian-Pacific area at the current levels and improve their striking power substantially with new warplanes and advanced weapons. While analyzing the Soviet build-up in the Far East on August 16, Brown said that though the Soviet Union has economic and political weaknesses, its military strength has grown in the past 15 years. People are worried over the Soviet Union's sole reliance on military strength. He told Yamashita that Japan's worry over the Soviet military threat as described in its "White Papers of Defence" is justified. Yamashita told the U.S. defence secretary that the military presence of the Soviet Union in Asia directly affects the security of the United States.

In their talks on August 17 Yamashita and Brzezinski exchanged their deep concern over the Soviet military presence in Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam. This is the first time in the regular meetings between the Japanese and U.S. military chiefs in which the Soviet military threat is clearly discussed. It is noted that when the Japanese and U.S. military chiefs met in Washington, the biggest U.S. military exercise ever conducted in Japan started in Okinawa on August 18.

Since the beginning of this year the Soviet Union has stepped up its military build-up in the Far East, reinforcing its military forces in the occupied Japanese northern territories, holding more military drills in the waters surrounding Hokkaido, deploying Backfire aircraft and the carrier "Minsk" in the Far East and dispatching warships to Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay and the Straits of Malacca. These moves have stirred up strong repercussions in Japan.

A Japanese commentary pointed out that not a few people in Japan are worried about whether the United States would honour its obligations undertaken in the Japan-U.S. Security treaty. The U.S. stand on certain questions related to Japan made clear during the meeting of Japanese-U.S. military chiefs and the present U.S. military exercise in Okinawa definitely have something to do with such worries.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

B 1

CARTER'S ACCEPTANCE OF YOUNG RESIGNATION NOTED

OW170448 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1154 GMT 16 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 16--News from Washington: UN Ambassador Andrew Young on 15 August submitted his resignation after he was reprimanded for his unauthorized meeting with a PLO representative, and U.S. President Carter has accepted it. Before he submitted his resignation, Young was summoned by Secretary of State Vance and later met with Carter at the White House for 3 hours. On 14 August U.S. State Department spokesman Reston said: In his talks with Andrew Young, Vance expressed displeasure over Young's unauthorized meeting with a PLO representative to the United Nations. Reston also said: Ambassador Young's unauthorized contact does not reflect any shift in U.S. policy toward the PLO. Reston further said: Andrew Young and PLO representative an-Tarazi met on 26 July at the home of the Kuwaiti UN ambassador. "They discussed postponing the Security Council vote to be held on 31 July on the Kuwaiti resolution (supporting the establishment of a Palestinian State)." This meeting generated a strong reaction from Israel and on 14 August Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan lodged a protest with Vance through the Israeli Embassy in the United States. The incident has also caused a furor in the United States.

It has been reported that U.S. Senate Democratic Leader Byrd, Republican Senators Dole and George Bush and Chairman of the Republican Party Brock have all blamed Andrew Young for this incident. Some even asked Carter to clarify this matter personally.

On 15 August, in announcing that he had submitted his resignation to the President, Andrew Young told reporters that he discovered the work was difficult. He held that in doing things most compatible with U.S. interests, he was often misunderstood. Andrew Young was appointed UN ambassador in December 1976.

Repercussions of Resignation

OW181850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 18 Aug 79 OW

["Resignation of Andrew Young Evokes Widespread Repercussions"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, August 17 (XINHUA correspondent Wu Jin)--The resignation of Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, as a result of his unauthorized meeting with a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization has evoked wide-spread repercussions in the United States and other countries.

Andrew Young was reported to have conversed with the PLO representative on July 26 for half an hour at the residence of the Kuwaiti representative to the United Nations. However, he did not report to the U.S. State Department in time. When the matter was made public by the press quoting Israeli sources, he confirmed the report and tendered his resignation.

Newspapers here pointed out that Young's resignation "is not in itself a matter of great importance" because, as columnist J. Kraft commented yesterday, "Young was only slightly out of step, and acted in fundamental accord with American policy." What has attracted attention is the fact that the U.S. Middle East policy is now in a crucial moment and the development of this incident may produce certain effects on the policy.

Out of its own considerations, the United States has been trying to press ahead with the on-going Mideast peace talks by easing its relations with PLO. However, the first exploratory step on the part of the United States towards this end has met with strong opposition and sabotage from Israel. The outcry made by Israel over the contact between Andrew Young and the PLO is a case in point. It is in the light of this very situation that the resignation of Andrew Young is regarded as a sign that the United States has failed to resist pressures from Israel, thus provoking criticisms at home and abroad.



The U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote yesterday that as a result of Israel's opposition, "it is incredible and scandalous that the United States Government should be in a position of not being able to speak with whomever, whenever, on whatever subject it wishes." The Washington POST pointed out today that "at the least, his resignation has heightened Arab distrust of U.S. efforts to promote a Middle East settlement."

What lies ahead before the U.S. Government now is this: how to deal with the new effort to be made by some Arab countries at the U.N. for the promotion of a peaceful settlement of the Mideast question. These Arab countries were reportedly ready to submit to the U.N. Security Council a draft resolution to acknowledge the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. Some countries even demanded guarantees in specific terms for the Palestinians to enjoy self-rule and the right to establish their own state.

The United States has expressed willingness to accept the proposal to "give Palestinians legitimate rights", but rejected their right to self-rule and the establishment of a Palestine state. In view of this disagreement, Young had been in touch with the PLO observer to the United Nations with an aim to postpone the suggested Security Council meeting. Now that the matter has been made public and Young has resigned, U.N. sources were afraid that a showdown between the United States and Arab countries would be inevitable. The Western countries noticed with uneasiness that in case Washington should put a veto on the Arab move to foil the Arab efforts in this regard, there will be a devastating effect on its relations with the Arab countries.

#### TAN ZHENLIN MEETS U.S. HOUSE TRADE DELEGATION

OW171638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 17 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA)--Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the U.S. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. The delegation is led by Harley O. Staggers, representative of the House of the Democratic Party and chairman of the committee.

In welcoming the American visitors Tan Zhenlin said that the friendship between China and the United States was of great significance to the contemporary world. He hoped that more American friends would visit China so as to deepen this friendship and mutual understanding.

Mr. Harley O. Staggers said it was very important to develop friendship and cooperation between both countries and his delegation would try their best to do so. American Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock and Mrs. Woodcock were present. The American visitors arrived here on August 15. They were entertained at a dinner given by Xie Li, secretary general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs on the evening of August 16. They will leave here shortly to visit Xi'an and Shanghai before returning home.

#### PRC AMITY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR U.S., CANADA

OW171422 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 17 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA)--A delegation from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries led by President Wang Bingnan left Beijing by air today on a visit to the United States and Canada at the invitation of the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association and the Canada-China Friendship Association respectively.



## XINHUA COMMENTARY ON SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

OW191640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 19 Aug 79 OW

["Commentary: Turbulence in Afghanistan--Outcome of Soviet Intervention"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA)--Political turbulence in Afghanistan has aggravated recently. The Moslems' armed resistance against the present government has broken out in different parts of the country. There even occurred on August 5 the mutiny of some units of government troops and a fierce battle in the capital, Kabul. Two government reshuffles took place in the country in less than six months. World opinion points out that the root cause of this turbulent situation lies in the Soviet Union's ruthless intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan in the past year and more. However, Moscow has always tried to cover up the truth by throwing the blame on Afghanistan's neighbours as well as other countries.

The Soviet paper PRAVDA in an article on August 10 said: "Relying on the support of external forces, counterrevolution stops at nothing in an effort to overthrow the revolutionary power in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan." On August 15, Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, even stated: "I cannot but mention the attempts of the forces of reaction and imperialism to interfere in the internal affairs of Democratic Afghanistan, the country that is our neighbour."

Who on earth is interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan?

In fact, what the Soviet Union has done has provided an explicit answer to this question. To turn Afghanistan into a bridgehead for further Soviet expansion in the Indian Ocean and its surrounding areas, the Soviet Union has painstakingly tried to tighten its grip over the country in the political, military, economic and other fields. Since the change in the political situation in Afghanistan in April last year, the Soviet Union has sent some 5,000 "experts" and "advisers" (mostly military personnel) to Afghanistan in an effort to grasp the power of the state, government and armed forces of the country. In addition, more than 40 Soviet-Afghan treaties and agreements have been signed to closely link Afghanistan with the Soviet global strategy of expansion. It is precisely the arrogant Soviet intervention that has aroused strong dissatisfaction and resistance from the Afghan people. Therefore, the armed Moslems have from the very outset of their armed resistance raised the slogan: "Soviets Get Out of Afghanistan".

To suppress the resistance, the Soviet Union has over the past few months sent large numbers of military personnel and large quantities of equipment to Afghanistan. However, the more ruthless the oppression, the fiercer the resistance. The Moslem armed struggle has spread wider and wider, with a number of officers and soldiers of the government troops taking part in the struggle. Many government armymen have deserted, some units of the armed forces rebelled and a number of Soviet advisers were killed or wounded. Flying into a rage, Moscow has intensified its intervention more nakedly. According to Western news agencies quoting witnesses of the August 5 mutiny in Kabul, Soviet-manned tanks and helicopters directly took part in the suppression of the mutiny, killing hundreds of insurgent soldiers and Moslems in the street.

In an editorial entitled "Taraki's Troubles", HINDUSTAN TIMES said on August 8, "To President Taraki and his Soviet ally, these elements (Moslem rebels in Afghanistan--editor) are counter-revolutionaries paid, trained and equipped by imperialists." "But," the paper added, "the scale of fighting inside Afghanistan can no longer be explained away as the work of counter-revolutionaries abroad and their abettors." The British journal THE ROUND TABLE said in a commentary carried in its July issue, "No one has yet produced a scrap of evidence to connect any foreign power directly with the uprising in Herat in March or the rebellions in Afghan provinces." Some diplomatic officials in Kabul confirmed that high-ranking Afghan officials spoke of the rebellions in terms of the general resentment among the people, dismissing the talk about outside interference.

The root cause and truth of the turbulence in Afghanistan are so evident that Moscow can in no way deny or cover it up. The Western press holds that sitting on the horns of the dilemma, the Soviet Union has two alternatives before it: to create a pretext for its direct intervention; or to replace the present regime with a new one. What is noteworthy is the fact that recently Moscow has raised its hue and cry against "outside interference". The world public are watching closely to see whether this is an indication of more open Soviet military intervention.

#### SOVIET AIR FORCE EXPANSION REPORTED

OW180044 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 16 Aug 79 OW

["International Current Events" commentary]

[Excerpts] To achieve military superiority and contend for world hegemony, the Soviet Union has vigorously expanded its air force in the past decade and more while developing strategic weapons and expanding its navy. As pointed out by Western military experts, the Soviet Union has already taken its air force from a defensive to an offensive posture.

According to an American newspaper report, besides ICBMS, the leaders at the Kremlin have put warplanes on the top priority list. While improving the quality of its planes, the Soviet Union has also greatly increased the scope of operation for its supersonic bombers and fighters. It has greatly increased its aircraft's cruising radius. For instance, its supersonic Backfire bombers for strategic use are each equipped with two air-to-surface missiles and their cruising radius exceeds 8,000 kilometers, making them capable of reaching anyplace in Europe. They can reach the United States if refueled in the air. The Soviet Union now has approximately 100 Backfire bombers.

In Asia, the Soviet Union has also deployed over 2,000 war planes, including 500 bombers. A number of Backfire bombers have already been assigned to its Far East bases.

In recent years, the Soviet aircraft industry has grown rapidly. According to an estimate, the Soviet Union is now capable of producing 2,000 planes per annum, including about 700 warplanes. Throughout the years, the Soviet Union has been increasing the number of offensive warplanes and reducing its numbers of defensive war planes.

Like its navy, the Soviet Air Force has already become an instrument for expansion abroad. Recently, when Vietnam launched its aggressive war against Kampuchea and other expansionist activities, the Soviet Union also used its air force to deliver large quantities of war supplies.

COMMENTARY ON SRV 'EMPTY PROMISE' ON REFUGEES

OW181700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 18 Aug 79 OW

["XINHUA Commentary: Behind The Empty Promise"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 18 (XINHUA)--At the meeting on the Indochina refugee problem, the Vietnamese authorities pledged that for a reasonable period of time it will make every effort to stop illegal departures. Recently, Vietnamese State Minister Nguyen Co Thach told the visiting American congressmen that Vietnam will "forever" stop the outflow of refugees by boat. What the Vietnamese authorities have said is nothing but empty promise.

The Vietnamese authorities have made the following contentions: First, while paying lip service to the above-mentioned promise, Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son told the American congressmen, "Vietnam lacked the resources necessary to stop all who tried to flee the country." However, some foreign journals and Vietnamese refugees have revealed the fact that the Vietnamese authorities had set up a specialized office under the party Central Committee in charge of exporting refugees. Local offices for this purpose had also been set up. Some Vietnamese gunboats had been assigned the task of towing the boats carrying refugees out to the high seas. This clearly proves that the outflow of Vietnamese refugees is directed and planned by the Vietnamese authorities.

Around the time of the conference on the Indochina refugees problem, there were signs of decrease in the number of refugees who fled Vietnam. This is obviously because the Vietnamese authorities were obliged to slow down the pace of exporting refugees so as to avoid condemnation by world public opinion. As the Governor of Hong Kong Murray Maclehoese said, "This shows that Vietnam is able to control the flow." Singapore Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam stated, "If they can turn off the flow for a few days, they can turn it off permanently."

Second, the Vietnamese authorities alleged that there is "contradiction between forced payments and expulsion". Minister of State Nguyen Co Thach complained, "Some people say that we have taken money from these refugees, and at the same time they say that they are forced to go. So it is contradictory.... If they must pay money to go, so they are not forced to go." But are the two things really contradictory? Many refugees exposed the fact that Vietnamese officials had subjected them to all kinds of persecution and expelled them out of the country after extorting money from them. Both expulsion and extortion aimed at forcing them to leave the country.

Third, they argued that "population exodus has a connexion with war." In a leaflet named "Those Who Leave" distributed at the Geneva meeting on Indochina refugees last month, the Vietnamese authorities said that all three "large-scale population exodus" in the Vietnamese history had connexions with war. The first two exodus occurred at the end of the French war of aggression against Indochina and the U.S. invasion of Vietnam respectively. However, according to the leaflet, during the first population exodus in 1954, about 800,000 people in the northern part of the country surged to South Vietnam instead of going abroad. During the second exodus in 1975, about 150,000 people went abroad, only one-tenth of the present figure of the refugees. It also admitted that from 1975 to 1978, there was a regular outflow of limited scope. The information provided by this officially-published leaflet is an eloquent proof that the biggest population exodus in Vietnamese history occurred at a time when war has long ended, national reunification has been achieved and the Vietnamese authorities have taken control of state power for several years.



The Vietnamese authorities have also tried to describe China's counterattack in self-defence against Vietnamese aggression as the main reason for the 1978-79 refugee exodus from Vietnam. However, this Vietnamese argument is nothing but a humbug. It is common knowledge that of the 250,000 refugees driven to China, 200,000 fled from Vietnam before the counterattack last February. Meanwhile, a large number of people were expelled from Vietnam by sea. If the exodus is described as a consequence of wars, the wars are none other than the two Vietnamese aggressive wars against Kampuchea, one in 1977 and the other in late 1978. It is precisely after the two wars that the human tragedy of the outflow of some one million people from Vietnam occurred.

Fourth, the Vietnamese authorities have also alleged that another reason for the exodus of refugees was that some countries made use of the refugee problem to put an end to their assistance to Vietnam. But everybody sees that it is precisely after the Vietnamese authorities' expulsion of some one million refugees, which has become an international calamity, that some countries were forced to stop their aid to Vietnam or turned their promised aid to Vietnam into relief to the Indochina refugees.

All the four arguments advanced by the Vietnamese authorities have one aim in common, that is, to shift the responsibility of the refugee problem onto the victimized refugees and onto other countries. However, it has already been pointed out clearly by world public opinion that the Vietnamese authorities must shoulder the responsibility for the outflow of refugees, must eliminate the root cause of the problem and put an end to the policy of genocide and regional hegemony. Otherwise, it is impossible to solve the problem of Indochina refugees at its source.

#### U.S. ENVOY ON ADDITIONAL MILITARY SUPPLIES TO THAILAND

OW191157 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1151 GMT 17 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 17 August--Morton I. Abramowitz, U.S. ambassador to Thailand, said yesterday that the United States has already speeded up its plan to supply military equipment to Thailand because Vietnam has stationed its troops in Kampuchea and that the amount of such supplies will be greatly increased in the next few months.

Abramowitz also said that Vietnam has ignored U.S. efforts to seek a way to solve the issue of Kampuchean war through negotiations. In his speech at the Bangkok Rotary Club meeting, Abramowitz said: "Vietnam has continued to send large numbers of troops to be stationed in Kampuchea." This has forced Thailand to strengthen its defense. "The United States has already made efforts to help Thailand in this connection, particularly by accelerating its plan to provide military supplies to Thailand." These supplies include cannons, planes, ammunition, communication and transportation equipment, and perhaps most important of all new-type tanks."

He said: Vietnam has given a guarantee that it would not intrude into Thai territory. "If Vietnam shows any concern about solving the Kampuchean issue through negotiations, then this guarantee would be considered more reliable." Abramowitz said: The reason for the hurried refugee exodus can inevitably be traced back to Vietnam. He pointed out that the Geneva conference failed to discuss the cause of the expulsion of refugees. Of course, this miserable issue has to be further studied by countries throughout the world.

#### U.S. -THAI ENERGY AID AGREEMENT NOTED

OW170927 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 17 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, August 17 (XINHUA)--Thailand and the United States signed an agreement yesterday under which the U.S. will provide 50 million bahts to Thailand for the development of alternative energy sources, reports The Bangkok POST here today.



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The agreement is the result of the talks between Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan and U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale during the latter's visit to Thailand in May last year. The aim of the alternative energy project is to promote research in Thai institutes in tapping solar, wind and water energy as an alternative to oil for agricultural purpose, especially in rural areas.

THAI MINISTER AFFIRMS ASEAN SUPPORT OF KAMPUCHEA

OWL71842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1703 GMT 17 Aug 79 OW

["Asean Considers Democratic Kampuchean Government Sole Legal Government, says Thai Foreign Minister"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bangkok, August 17 (XINHUA)--The issue of Kampuchea had been discussed again at the ASEAN ministerial meeting held in Kuala Lumpur yesterday and the ASEAN still considers the Government of Democratic Kampuchea the sole legal government, Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun said today.

He added that the ASEAN will by no means tolerate interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs by force. It opposes armed encroachment upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of an independent country, holding that armed intervention violates and undermines the principle of peaceful coexistence. The Thai foreign minister made these remarks to newsmen at the airport upon his return here after attending the ASEAN ministerial meeting.

Referring to the Indochinese refugee problem, Uppadit said, "this is a political problem which should be solved at its source." He said, "The Kampuchean issue is related to the peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The ASEAN foreign ministers have decided to submit this issue to the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly in the form of a draft resolution for discussions."

SRV USE OF POISON GAS REPORTED IN HONG KONG PUBLICATION

OWL70929 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 17 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, August 17 XINHUA--Soviet poison gas is being used by the Vietnamese authorities to kill Meo minority people in Laos and Soviet officers have been taking a direct interest in its use. This is reported in an article in the August 23 issue of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW here based on information given by Lao refugees in Thailand and U.S. intelligence reports.

"Refugees crossing the Mekong River into the Thai border district of Chiang Khan have brought out a yellow powder and leaves with yellow splotches, which they say were caused by chemicals dropped from low-flying aircraft," the article, entitled "Vietnam's Gas Warfare", says. "Western sources say they have clear indications that gas and chemicals are now being used in central and western Laos. Refugees crossing into the northern Thai border village of Ban Dong in Nan Province have been telling similar stories to those seeking further to the east. One refugee said: 'We are leaving because we are being poisoned.' It goes on to say that Vietnamese forces seem to be "using a gas which refugees claim causes vomiting and death within minutes, as well as so-called 'area-denial chemical agents' which destroy vegetation and poison water supplies."

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It quoted a senior Lao party defector as saying that he learned of the chemical attacks against Meo enclaves mainly from conversations with soldiers who had fought at Phou Bia. "He was not aware of the kind of gas used, but said the soldiers claimed it was released by Vietnamese aircraft flying from Vietnam," the article adds.

It says: "U.S. intelligence reports indicate that the Soviet Union has been supplying Hanoi with poison gas and that Soviet military officers have been taking a direct interest in its use. A Soviet major-general is reported to have recently visited one of the four sites in Vietnam where it is being stored."

The article says in conclusion: "There is a feeling in some quarters that Laos may be used as a testing ground because of its remoteness and the difficulties involved in furnishing proof."

SUHARTO INDONESIAN NATIONAL DAY ADDRESS CITED

OW171436 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 17 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA)--Indonesian President Suharto said yesterday that the Vietnamese authorities should take more concrete measures to halt the flow of Vietnamese refugees into the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), according to reports from Jakarta.

He also appealed to the world community to pay greater attention and take more concrete steps toward a settlement of the refugee problem. Addressing Parliament on the eve of the 34th anniversary of Indonesia's independence, the president said that the ASEAN nations stand by their plea for an end to the armed conflict between the belligerent parties in Indochina and withdrawal of their troops.

Referring to Indonesia's economic achievement, Suharto pointed out that the production of rice has gone up from 14.6 million tons in 1973 to 17.6 million tons this year and surpassed the population growth rate of 2.9 percent with an average annual increase of 3.9 per cent. But the country still needs to import rice to increase the nation's stock, he added. He noted that the inflation rate was below 7 per cent last year, and expressed the hope that "the rate in the coming years will remain stable and under control."

CCPCC GREETES BURMESE COMMUNIST PARTY

For clandestine Voice of the People of Burma coverage of a 15 August greetings message from the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee to the Burma Communist Party Central Committee on its 40th founding anniversary, see page G 1 of the Burma Section of the 16 August Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

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SRI LANKAN PREMIER COMPLETES VISIT TO PRC

Red Flag Canal Tour

OW171754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 17 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Linxian County, Henan Province, August 17 (XINHUA)--Sri Lanka Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa, Mrs. Premadasa and their party showed keen interest in the Red Flag Canal which they inspected here today.

Prime Minister Premadasa said he saw the documentary film on the canal in Sri Lanka. He told his Chinese hosts that he had been relating the story of the builders of the Red Flag Canal to the Sri Lanka people to inspire them to regain their self-confidence and self-reliance.

The Red Flag Canal is a massive water conservatory project completed by the people of Linxian County after ten years of hard work. It carries water from Zhanghe River through tunnels cut through the Taihang Mountains up to Linxian. The entire canal is 723 kilometres long and irrigates 40,000 hectares of farmland. Many small-sized hydropower stations and reservoirs have been built along the canal.

The Sri Lankan guests were in high spirits as they climbed the steep mountain slope and walked for half a kilometre along the main canal. They burst into praise as they viewed the rapidly flowing stream of water, the steep cliffs, the verdant trees and green crops. When Prime Minister Premadasa met Ren Yangchen, who was awarded the honourable title of honour of model worker special-class during the construction of the canal, he said to him: I saw you in that documentary film. You were working high above the ground to remove the dangerous obstacles with a drill rod in your [hand] and a rope around waist."

On seeing the iron picks, hammers and other simple tools with which the Linxian County people built the canal, Prime Minister Premadasa said to his party: "You see, they even accomplished such a giant project with such simple tools." He asked to be given many badges of the canal which he said he would take home for young people in Sri Lanka.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Premadasa and their party arrived here this morning by train from Tianjin. They were welcomed at the railway station by Hu Lijiao, vice-chairman of the Henan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and his wife Gu Ming who came here specially from Zhengzhou for the occasion. Later, the Sri Lanka guests left here for Zhengzhou by train and then boarded a special plane for Shanghai.

Arrival in Shanghai

OW171755 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 17 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, August 17 (XINHUA)--Sri Lanka Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa, Mrs. Premadasa and their party arrived here by air from Zhengzhou this evening. They were accompanied by Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy. The Sri Lanka guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by Peng Chong, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, his wife Luo Ping, and Zhao Xingzhi, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee.



## Shanghai Banquet

OW181734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1702 GMT 18 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, August 18 (XINHUA)--The Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee gave a banquet this evening in honour of Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa and Madame Premadasa and other distinguished guests from Sri Lanka.

Hosting the banquet were Peng Chong, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and his wife Luo Ping, Zhao Xingzhi, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and Zhao Zukang, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy who accompanied the Sri Lanka guests to Shanghai, was also present.

In a toast, Peng Chong said that the traditional friendship between the people of China and Sri Lanka entered a new stage of development after both countries achieved independence and liberation. He said: "Shanghai harbour often receives ships sailing between our two countries and their crews. Some factories here use rubber imported from your country as raw material, and many Chinese commodities are shipped to your country from here. The people of Shanghai remember the prime minister's visit here in 1957. You are now revisiting a familiar place. We sincerely hope that Prime Minister and Madame Premadasa will convey to your people the cordial regards of the Shanghai people."

In a return toast, Prime Minister Premadasa recalled the history of Sri Lanka-China friendship. He said that the people of the two countries shared a similar experience; they finally achieved independence and were now building up their countries self-reliantly. Sri Lanka and China had set a very good example in modern history, he said. "Both our two countries support the non-alignment principle and support the cause of world peace," he added. This morning, Prime Minister Premadasa visited a water works and the Shanghai industrial exhibition.

## Arrival in Guangzhou

OW191528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 19 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, August 19 (XINHUA)--Sri Lanka Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa, Mrs. Premadasa and their party arrived here from Shanghai this afternoon. They were accompanied by Chinese Minister of Water Conservancy Qian Zhengying.

They were welcomed at the airport by Xi Zhongxun, chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, his wife Qi Xin; Liu Tianfu, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and Liang Xiang, vice-chairman of the Guangzhou City Revolutionary Committee.

In the evening the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee gave a banquet in honour of the Sri Lanka guests. During the banquet Prime Minister Premadasa presented Minister Qian Zhengying with two ancient Chinese coins discovered in Sri Lanka and a letter of thanks to be conveyed to Premier Hua Guofeng. In their toasts, both Chairman Xi Zhongxun and Prime Minister Premadasa wished a continuous growth in the friendly cooperation between the two countries and the friendship between their peoples. After the banquet the Sri Lanka guests attended an acrobatic performance given by Guangzhou youngsters.



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End of Visit

OW200322 Beijing XINHUA in English 0307 GMT 20 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, August 20 (XINHUA)--Ranasinghe Premadasa, prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Mrs. Premadasa and their party left here by train this morning at the end of a successful official visit to China.

Seeing them off at the station were Xi Zhongxun, chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and his wife Qi Xin; Liu Tianfu, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Liang Xiang, vice-chairman of the Guangzhou City Revolutionary Committee; Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy, and Sun Shengwei, Chinese ambassador to Sri Lanka, and Mrs. Sun.

On departure, Prime Minister and Mrs. Premadasa shook hands with all present to express once more their heartfelt thanks for the warm reception given to them. Sri Lankan Ambassador to China and Mrs. C.R. Dias Desinghe left by the same train.

SRI LANKA PRESIDENT STRESSES UNITY OF NONALIGNED MEMBERS

OW190843 Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 19 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Colombo, August 19 (XINHUA)--"It is imperative always to bear in mind the origins of non-alignment and to reduce to a minimum the differences among its members," said Sri Lanka President J.R. Jayewardene as the current chairman of the non-aligned movement in an interview with the Cuban journal BOHEMIA, which was published in the Sri Lanka press here today.

"We must be able to maintain unity, which is the force of this movement", he added. "We have tried to maintain the basic principles of the non-aligned and we believe that we have been able to preserve the unity of the non-aligned movement until the Havana summit," President Jayewardene pointed out.

The coming non-aligned summit in Havana, the President said, will be of prime importance since a culminating point has been reached in the history of non-alignment. "This implies a careful examination of our present situation, where we are heading for and how we are trying to get there."

PAKISTAN PROTESTS AFGHAN AIR VIOLATIONS

OW190812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 19 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Islamabad, August 19 (XINHUA)--Pakistan has lodged a strong protest with the Government of Afghanistan against the violation of its air space, according to the Muslim daily today.

A foreign office spokesman said here yesterday that besides violating Pakistan's territory for 89 times in the recent past, Afghan air force planes bombarded twice the tribal areas along the Pak-Afghan border. The spokesman also confirmed the report of defection of Col. Sarwar, Afghan military attache in New Delhi, who had come to Pakistan for political asylum a couple of days ago. The Pakistan Government was actively considering the request of the Kabul diplomat, he said.

PRC CLERGY ATTACK VATICAN ON BEIJING BISHOP

OW201250 Hong Kong AFP in English 1015 GMT 20 Aug 79 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (AFP)--The Catholic Church in China today attacked Vatican "hostility" towards it and demanded recognition of its independence by Rome before any "normalisation" of its relations with the Papacy.

Questioned about yesterday's appeal from Pope [John] Paul II for closer relations between the Roman Catholic Church and Chinese Catholics a spokesman of the Catholic Patriotic Association representing the Chinese clergy said that the "independence" of the Chinese church had been "constantly attacked" by the Vatican since their split in 1957 and was still attacked today. An example was the disapproval voiced by the Vatican following the recent nomination of a new bishop of Beijing, Monsignor Micheal Fu Tieshan.

The Vatican policy had remained unchanged since a 1957 "decree" from Pope Pius XII commanding us to be hostile to our government", the spokesman said. The spokesman did not formally reject the Pope's appeal but stressed that under these conditions "many problems remain" before contacts could be reestablished. The Chinese priest said that apart from recognizing the right of the Chinese clergy to nominate its own bishops the Vatican must also acknowledge its "patriotic character". "We want to love our country, and we are opposed to imperialism and hegemonism", he added.

This meant that the Chinese clergy reserves itself the right, along with the Beijing Government, to take position on international political questions, observers said. These remarks also showed that no progress had been made in relations between the Chinese clergy which had recently come back into activity following greater official tolerance from the Communist Government, and the Roman Catholic Church, they added.

The same disagreements existed at the time of the split between them in 1957, when Rome labelled the Chinese church as "schismatic" for having nominated its own bishops. Shortly afterwards, the Chinese Catholic Primate Monsignor Ignatius Pi Shushi denounced the Vatican as "an instrument of American imperialism" and described American President John Kennedy as "a big insult to the Catholic faith." It is only the bitterness of the insults which has been toned down, observers noted.

The Catholic clergy was not demanding a normalisation of state relations between Beijing and the Vatican as a precondition for the normalisation of relations between the churches, the spokesman affirmed. These were "two different spheres", the spokesman said refusing to make any comment about state-to-state relations between the Vatican and China. However, he did not rule out that improved state-to-state relations between them--judged by observers to be totally hypothetical at this point in time--could [word indistinct] closer relations between the churches.

Yesterday's appeal by John Paul II was the first specific call by the Pope for a rapprochement between them. The Pope said that contact between the two churches "was never spiritually broken", observers recalled.

XINHUA REPORTS AGREEMENT WITH AGERPRES

OW181722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 18 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, August 18 (XINHUA)--An agreement on cooperation between the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and the Romanian news agency (AGERPRES) was signed here today. The agreement was signed by Zeng Tao, director of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and Ion Cumpanasu, director of the Romanian news agency.

Present on the occasion were representatives from the Information Department under the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and the Romanian Foreign Ministry as well as Chinese Ambassador to Romania Chen Shuliang. Zeng Tao is heading a delegation of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY which arrived here from Yugoslavia on August 16 for a friendly visit at the invitation of AGERPRES.

XINHUA REPORTS ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN YUGOSLAVIA

OW171257 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1629 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 15--According to a TANJUG report, Yugoslavia's Federal Secretary for Finance Petar Kostic has said: Yugoslavia's economic development this year is far different than originally planned. During the first half of this year national industrial production increased by 9.1 percent (7 percent in the original plan), and total industrial output value increased by 9 percent (6 percent in the original plan). In foreign trade, the actual rate of increase in exports is lower than originally planned (5 percent), and the actual rate of increase in imports is higher than 10 percent (2 percent in the original plan).

Kostic announced the above-mentioned figures at a press conference. He also pointed out: Commodity prices also increased during the first 6 months this year. Commodity prices in July soared by 15.1 percent as compared with December 1978. This marks an increase of 24.3 percent as compared with the 1978 average annual rate of increase. The cost of living in July jumped by 13.9 percent compared with December 1978.

Talking about factors which cause economic instability, Kostic pointed out: Economic instability is caused by the increase of oil prices on the international market, the increase of domestic consumption along with other factors. Kostic said: Individual income in Yugoslavia increased by 30 percent compared with last year. This has caused an imbalance between commodities and currency. To cool off the overheated market, measures have been taken to tighten consumer credit. As for individual income, our policy is to prevent it from exceeding the rise in the cost of living. He said: The law on investments in enterprises now under study will be one of the measures aimed at limiting expenditure on capital construction. Kostic also said: Yugoslavia is adopting all kinds of measures to again use coal as a source of energy.

CSSR OFFICIAL SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL NOT RAISE PRICES

OW190820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 19 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Prague, August 19 (XINHUA)--The chief of the Federal Price Control Administration has told the nation that there is no reason for the current shopping panic because the government has no intention to raise prices. Since July 20, prices for fuel, mainly gasoline and diesel, have gone up together with postal, telegraph and telephone charges. Recently, there were rumours that the government would boost the prices for food and some items of manufactured goods. This led to widespread scramble for food, textile and other consumer goods. The per capita bank deposit of the 15 million Czechoslovak people exceeds 10,000 korunas. The total private deposits come to over half of the annual government revenue. A nationwide shopping spree could easily upset the market.



NEW PRC AMBASSADOR TO CUBA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW180153 Beijing XINHUA in English 0140 GMT 18 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Havana, August 17 (XINHUA)--Wang Zhanyuan, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Cuba, presented his credentials to Blas Roca, vice president of the State Council of Cuba, today. After receiving the credentials, Blas Roca had talks with the new ambassador. Present on the occasion was Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. Arriving here on August 12, Wang Zhanyuan was received by Malmierca on August 14.

PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT'S REMARKS ON CANAL REPORTED

OW181210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 18 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Panama City, August 17 (XINHUA)--President Aristides Royo of Panama said today that his country does not permit the renewal of the former Canal Zone in disguise because "we consider it entirely a part of our territory".

He made the remarks when he submitted to the National Assembly of Community Representatives a draft law on a new administrative division for the Canal Zone. He said that the Panamanian Government and people will enter the territory on October 1, 1979. The Panamanian people, he added, will fulfil the historic task "with a sense of efficiency and high responsibility."

CHILE OPPOSES U.S. STAND ON 12-MILE LIMIT

OW191210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 19 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Santiago, August 18 (XINHUA)--Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos urged the foreign ministers of Peru, Ecuador and Colombia in a message yesterday to take common action against the recent U.S. statement which recognizes the territorial waters of each country as being only three nautical miles.

Reading out the message to the three foreign ministers at a press conference yesterday, Cubillos stressed that the four countries of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia) should "issue a statement expressing disagreement with the U.S. policy and reservation of their rights" because the U.S. policy not only ignores the validity of the claims to maritime jurisdiction as laid down in the Santiago declaration of 1952 but "can also be regarded as a means to exert pressure on the negotiations which are going on at the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea." Answering questions, the Chilean foreign minister said, "moreover, the U.S. attitude is inopportune from the viewpoints of international law, practice and courtesy."

Referring to the possibility of U.S. sending ships to operate on Chilean waters, the foreign minister said that Chile "knows how to take corresponding measures." Like other members of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific, Chile will stick to the stand on upholding its rights to 12-mile territorial waters and the 200-mile patrimonial sea, he said.



DENG XIAOPING ADDRESSES NAVY PARTY COMMITTEE MEETING

OW172144 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1237 GMT 17 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 17 August--The party committee of the PLA navy recently held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting. A decision was made at the meeting to begin now a movement in the navy to thoroughly study and discuss the question on making practice the only criterion of truth. The meeting called on cadres at various levels, senior cadres in particular, to take the lead in the study.

Comrade Ye Fei, first secretary of the party committee and first political commissar of the navy emphatically pointed out at the meeting: The ideological line is not a minor question. It is the basis on which the political line is determined. Only by settling the question of the ideological line can we deeply understand and firmly implement the political line. Now we must eliminate the poisonous influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and follow the correct ideological line. Only in this way can we correctly understand and conscientiously implement the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, emancipate our minds, seek truth from facts, do a good job in shifting our work emphasis and push forward the navy's revolutionization and modernization.

During the meeting, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, received the comrades attending the meeting. He also made an important speech at the meeting. Comrade Su Yu, responsible person of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, was present at the reception. Comrade Deng Xiaoping also inspected naval air force units and fleet units.

Participants at the meeting first of all studied the communique of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and Premier Hua Guofeng's "Report on the Work of the Government" at the 2d session of the 5th NPC, studied the speeches on the work of the armed forces by Vice Chairman Ye Jianying and Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping, and then enthusiastically discussed the question on the criterion of truth. The comrades said: Making practice the only criterion of truth is a basic Marxist principle, a required study for revolutionary fighters. We must grasp this principle through discussion. Our ideological line is a dialectical-materialist ideological line, that is, a line of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from the actual situation in doing everything and integrating theory with practice advocated consistently by Chairman Mao. Only by fostering a dialectical-materialist ideological line can we achieve unity in thinking and understanding and work with one heart and one mind for the four modernizations.

In the discussion the comrades explained, through a review of the party's history, that there is a great difference between proceeding from what books say and proceeding from the actual situation. With different ideological lines there are different political lines; different ideological and political lines inevitably lead to different results--success or failure of the revolution. For example, Wang Ming's "left" opportunist line completely ignored the actual situation in China, and whenever he opened his mouth he quoted books. As a result, dogmatism prevailed and almost forfeited the Chinese revolution. Another example, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" preached the "acme" theory, the "absolute authority" theory and that "one sentence is as good as 10,000," which developed into such modern superstitions as "asking for instructions in the morning," "making reports in the evening," and so forth and locked up people's thinking with their shackles.

As a result, idealism prevailed, metaphysics ran wild, the party's work style was destroyed, and the army's style and social atmosphere were corrupted. Historical experience and lessons have shown us: For a party, a country or a nation, if everything has to be done according to books and thinking becomes ossified, progress would become impossible, life itself would stop and the party and country would perish. We must clear up the mistaken idea that "everyone claims to be right, and whoever has power is right," further ascertain that practice is the only criterion of truth and courageously uphold truth and correct mistakes in practice. Only in this way can we push our cause forward. Many comrades maintained: To ascertain whether a party's line is "leftist" or rightist, to judge whether a party's line is correct, we must always rely on practice to test it. In history Li Lisan's line was "leftist," but Wang Ming called it rightist. It turned out that Wang Ming's line was even more "left" than Li Lisan's line and caused even greater damage. Before the "gang of four" was crushed, many correct things were opposed as being rightist, and even many ultraleft things were also opposed as being rightist. In the end, the more opposition there was, the more "leftist" things became.

On the poisonous influence of the ultra-"left" line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in the navy, many comrades said: If we do not eliminate the poisonous influence of the ultraleft line, strengthen party spirit and overcome factionalism and selfish ideas, it will be impossible for us to firmly establish the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from the actual situation in doing everything and integrating theory with practice. It was proposed at the meeting that great efforts be made to do a good job in discussing the criterion of truth, further eliminate the poisonous influence, emancipate the mind, start up the machinery, think independently, be courageous in practice, break through the ossification and semi-ossification of thinking, seriously study the new situation, solve the new problems and push our cause forward. The meeting was of the opinion that the basic dialectical-materialist theory that practice is the only criterion of truth is a proletarian world outlook and methodology. The correct ideological and political line will produce very different results, depending on who carries it out. To guarantee that the ideological and political line will be implemented also involves a question of the organizational line. This is a matter of fundamental importance concerning what kind of people hold the leadership and determine the destiny and future of the party and country. We must follow the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC and further settle these questions. Through study and discussion the comrades who attended the meeting achieved unity in thinking and absorbed experience and lessons. They expressed their determination to heighten their spirits and, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, act in accordance with the principle of emancipating the mind, starting up the machinery, seeking truth from facts, uniting as one and looking forward and striving to build a powerful navy with modern fighting capacities.

#### ARMY PAPER ELABORATES ON IMPORTANCE OF CORRECT IDEOLOGICAL LINE

OW190940 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0709 GMT 19 Aug 79 OW

[Text of 18 August JIEFANGJUN BAO commentary: "Follow the Correct Ideological Line, Implement the Party's Political Line With One Heart and One Mind," as reprinted in 19 August RENMIN RIBAO]

[Text] Beijing, 19 August--The enlarged session of the Standing Committee of the navy's party committee has decided that from now on its necessary to conduct a general and thorough study and discussion on the question of the criterion for truth within the navy so as to conscientiously solve the question of the ideological line and raise still higher the consciousness of implementing the party's political line.

The question of ideological line should not be treated lightly. It is the base for formulating and implementing the political line. There are two ideological lines, one belonging to dialectical materialism and the other idealist metaphysics. Different ideological lines form different political lines, and different ideological and political lines determine success or failure in our undertakings in revolution and construction. The history of our party shows that whenever we followed the correct ideological line and adhered to the ideological line of dialectical materialism, our political line was correct and our revolutionary cause developed smoothly; whenever we followed an incorrect ideological line and implemented an erroneous political line under the influence of idealist metaphysics, our revolutionary cause suffered serious setbacks. The ultraleftist political line followed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in their attempt to usurp party and state power was ideologically and theoretically based on idealism and metaphysics. What serious disasters our party and country suffered as a result of implementing this ideological and political line! Never before was there such a catastrophe!

The political line of developing the construction of socialist modernization through stability and unity put forward by the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng is precisely the outcome of reviving and upholding the ideological line of proceeding from reality and integrating theory with practice--an ideological line of dialectical materialism which Comrade Mao Zedong constantly promoted. If we fail to smash the mental yokes imposed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" on the ideological and political line, conduct discussions on practice as the only criterion for truth and break through the forbidden zone of the "two whatevers," we will be unable to emancipate our minds and help the people to proceed from reality and comprehensively as well as accurately use the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to study and deal with the new situation, contradictions and problems facing us during the new historical period. As a result, we will be unable to make a Marxist, scientific analysis of the fundamental changes in our country's class status over the past 30 years and adopt any correct policies suitable to the actual conditions; nor will it be possible for us to implement the various policies laid down by the party, redress numerous cases of people who were unjustly, falsely and wrongly charged or sentenced when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were in power, to solve a series of major issues of right and wrong left over from the past, to form a vivid and vigorous political situation, to revive as well as develop our national economy, which is near the brink of collapse, and to achieve the shift of the focus of the work of the whole party.

In a word, simply quoting a few sentences without emancipating minds, seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in doing everything and integrating theory with practice we will be even unable to present the series of principles, policies and measures on realizing the four modernizations as adopted by the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC.

Man's political action is invariably dominated by his own thinking. To implement the correct political line, it is necessary for us to have a correct ideological line. Without a correct ideological line it would be impossible for us to implement the party's political line consciously and resolutely; one's support of the party's political line would be phoney even though he claims to support it. Have we not noticed from time to time the phenomena of doubts and contradictions arising from following the incorrect ideological line? The party's principles, policies and specific measures have been determined and clarified over the past 3 years since the downfall of the "gang of four." Not to mention those who openly oppose us, are there still many comrades within our own rank and file who always hesitate in thinking, maintain a wait-and-see attitude, vacillate in action, harbor lingering fear and are even very disagreeable? The people have clearly seen that following the correct ideological line is as important as capital construction.



Only by following the correct ideological line will it be possible for us to implement the party's political line with one heart and one mind, to help the masses of cadres and people reach a common understanding in the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC and to consolidate the ideological foundation for accomplishing the four modernizations. To follow the correct ideological line, it is essential for us to uphold the fundamental Marxist-Leninist-Mao Zedong Thought of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in everything and integrating theory with practice as well as the correct policy of emancipating minds, starting up the machinery, seeking truth from facts and uniting and looking forward. Why should the discussions on the question of criterion for truth be conducted by units which have not yet conducted such discussions, and why should such discussions be deepened by the units which have already started them? Simply because only by fully understanding this question will it be possible to overcome such metaphysical things as book worship and modern superstition in the minds of some of our comrades, help everybody to use the principle that practice is the only criterion for truth in assessing the situation, pondering questions and doing things, and to build a concrete foundation for implementing the party's political line. The actual practice over the past year and more shows that the more you look at the discussion on the question of criterion for truth, the more you feel the importance and significance of it. Marked achievements have been made in activating thinking and doing daily work in the areas where this discussion has been conducted with better results. It is wrong to worry that discussion on the question of criterion for truth may disrupt people's thinking or to regard it as something which has nothing to do with our daily work.

One of the major ideological obstacles we must overcome through deepening the campaign to study and discuss the criterion for truth is that certain comrades have set this discussion campaign up against holding high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought. Generally speaking, these comrades have muddled ideas. Seriously speaking, they have divorced themselves from Mao Zedong Thought. The concept that practice is the only criterion for truth represents the cream of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. In leading China's revolution Comrade Mao Zedong always persisted in proceeding from the reality of the Chinese revolution and devoted his whole life to integrating the Marxist-Leninist truth with the actual practice of the Chinese revolution.

Without Comrade Mao Zedong's persistence in using practice to test truth and in seeking truth from facts, there could have been no victory of the Chinese revolution nor Mao Zedong Thought. Today, if we do not comprehensively and accurately master Mao Zedong Thought as a scientific system, if we do not combine the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the concrete practice of socialist modernization and if we do not enrich and develop it under the new historical condition, we cannot possibly win the victory of the four modernizations and Mao Zedong Thought cannot develop in the course of practice.

Lin Biao concocted a collection of quotations--it was a very bad thing because it fragmented Mao Zedong Thought. Trumpeting "forever act upon the principles laid down [by Chairman Mao]," the "gang of four" pushed neo-obscurantism to the extreme. Their pernicious influence can never be underestimated. Are there not people who, though shouting "hold high" and "act upon," choose not to act upon the most basic principle of Mao Zedong Thought--seeking truth from facts? Are there not people who, mistaking the study and discussion of the criterion for truth as "pulling down the banner," claim that they have simple class feeling? Let us think it over: If we cast away the essence of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought--practice being the sole criterion for truth--and stick to isolated words and phrases while actually we are still acting in accordance with "every sentence is true" and "one sentence has the force of 10,000 sentences," as advertised by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," can it be said that this shows our real feeling for Mao Zedong Thought?

We should say that those who are against the discussion of the criterion for truth mostly have problems with their understanding. However, there are some who have problems on the stand they take. In the minds of these people the ideological system of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" remains intact. When under the current situation they cannot palm off what Lin Biao and the "gang of four" trumpeted, they still follow what Lin Biao and the "gang of four" did under the guise of flaunting the banner of supporting Chairman Mao and they try to make their positions equal to the guidelines of the third session of the party Central Committee and the party's political line. This deserves our attention.

In carrying out the campaign to study and discuss the criterion for truth in a thorough way and in correcting the ideological line, we should not talk in empty or abstract terms. Instead we must link this campaign with our practical thinking and work. We must also link it with our views on the present situation and policies to see whether our views conform to the spirit of the third session of the party Central Committee and the second session of the Fifth NPC. If they do not, we should look at our ideological line to see whether we are adhering to the concept of giving first place to practice.

Why do some comrades fail to understand, misunderstand or even oppose the guidelines of the third session of the party Central Committee and some of the party's current policies? Because they proceed from books and believe that they are right if they act according to the books and that they are wrong if they do not; or because they view present problems by past yardsticks and believe that they should not do anything that has been criticized in the past--whether wrongly or correctly criticized--and that consequently they simply have to continue doing the wrong thing since it was done in the past, never making corrections realistically and objectively? Or is it because they do not concretely analyze things, do not differentiate between the principal and secondary aspect nor between the appearance and the essence and view the problems in the implementation of policies as the problems of the policies themselves, or because they just echo the views of others, believe in hearsay and exaggerate some things, and so on and so forth?

How can we determine that our party's line, principles and policies are correct? We can determine it only through the practice of thousands upon thousands of people. We must see whether they favor the unity and stability of the nation, the development of productivity and the four modernizations.

Have the principles and policies deviated or have we deviated ourselves? Have principles and policies become "right" or have we viewed problems from the "left"? To solve this question, first of all we must conscientiously study the fundamental theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, study the relevant documents issued by the third plenary session of the party Central Committee and the second plenary session of the Fifth NPC, and continue our efforts to eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Second, we should go down to the countryside, to plants and mines, to schools and to the forefront of production to listen to the call of practice, to see the situation at these units and to see the effects of implementing the party's principles and policies at these units. It will not be difficult to dispel many doubts and solve many problems by conducting such an objective on-the-spot investigation. Some units have already achieved good results in conducting such an investigation. This is well worth popularizing.

To correct the ideological line, it is essential to first correct the ideological line of leading cadres. It is proper for the party to put the stress of study and discussion of the criterion for truth on cadres, particularly on senior cadres. Failure to correct the ideological line of leaders will adversely affect many others.

In such cases these leaders will not only fail to emancipate their own minds and seek truth from facts but also obstruct or prevent their subordinates from doing so and they will not only fail to take the lead in implementing the party's line, principles and policies but also adversely affect the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies among the masses. Thus the damage caused by the failure to correct the ideological line of cadres and fighters in general is incomparable to the damage caused by leaders.

Our leading cadres at various levels must take the lead in participating in studying and discussing the question of the criterion for truth, strive to master the fundamental theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, go deep among the masses to conduct study and investigation, closely integrate theory with practice and assume full responsibility for carrying out the study and discussion campaign. So long as the whole army, from the leadership to the masses, corrects its ideological line, we can build the four modernizations and promote the modernization of our army with one heart and one mind. Our nation and army are both full of promise.

TEXT OF RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON ELIMINATING FACTIONALISM

HK171210 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 79 p 3 HK

[Text] The unity and unification of the party constitute the life of the party. They are also a basic guarantee for the victory of the proletarian revolutionary cause. We are now at a great historical turning point. To further strengthen the party's unity and unification and develop the present political situation of stability and unity to insure the smooth progress of the socialist modernization, we must resolutely overcome factionalism.

Although the counterrevolutionary political forces of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have basically been destroyed after more than 2 years of struggle and although the unity and unification of our party have been greatly strengthened, the problem concerning the factional setup of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has not been solved in many areas and units, and the factionalism instigated or created by them still exists on a wide scale, thereby endangering the cause of the party and the people. A small number of people continue to carry on factional activities in a slightly different manner from in the past, interfering or even sabotaging the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. Although their activities are carried out covertly, they still assert themselves in many aspects. For instance, factionalists in leadership positions have supported one group in attacking another, lauded cadres who favor their factional interests and opposed, slandered or even brought false charges against leading cadres who act according to party principles. Taking a pragmatic attitude toward the party's line, principles and policies and proceeding from the interests of their own factions, they have distorted, disregarded or attacked the party's line, principles and policies. In using cadres, they have drawn a line according to the interests of their own factions and appointed people based on favoritism in an attempt to build up their personal influence and exclude outsiders. In investigation work they have attempted to conceal the truth, resisted investigations and shielded questionable people.

They have even struck down fine cadres who have upheld the correct line and resisted the "gang of four." In rectifying false charges, wrong sentences and frameups and in implementing the cadres policy they have dismissed all charges against people in their own factions and have given every consideration to them. They have also deliberately delayed solving the problems of those who do not belong to their factions and have made things difficult for them. [paragraph continues]



In addition, they have failed to act according to the party's policies and have proceeded from factionalism in making job arrangements for cadres, developing party membership, holding elections, recruiting workers, deciding on awards, giving promotions, readjusting wages, arranging houses and allotting allowances. Those stubborn factionalists have replaced the party principles with the interests of factions. They have loved and respected their factions rather than the party. They have followed their factions rather than the party. They have been at odds with the party, but have had full confidence in people of their own factions. They have even gone so far as to randomly divulge party and state secrets. For their own factional interests, they have confused right and wrong and blurred the distinction between friends and enemies. They have not the slightest communist flavor.

A most fundamental characteristic of those who practice factionalism is that they claim to be revolutionaries and to serve the people; actually, they continue to follow what Lin Biao and the "gang of four" advocated and practice individualism and a small-group mentality with the members of their factions as a basis. They think of themselves as the "only left" and chant bombastic "revolutionary" words; actually, they are engaged in a fraudulent deal of forming factionalist cliques to strive for power and wealth. They keep on shouting the slogans of "following closely" and "holding aloft," but actually they are forming cliques for their factional interests under those slogans. They oppose Marxism under the signboard of Marxism. They take over revolutionary slogans by distorting them and make them serve their factional interests. What merits special attention is that they have put on the cloak of party spirit by using antifactionalist slogans and imposed the factional label on comrades who have upheld party discipline.

Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. The masses oppose and hate factionalism. Judging whether or not a person practices factionalism is based on his actual deeds and not on his words. It is essential to see whether he acts according to party spirit or factionalism in using cadres, developing party membership, deciding on wages and solving other concrete problems, and whether he resolutely implements and upholds the line, principles and policies laid down by the party Central Committee or feigns compliance while resisting them by using both hard and soft tactics. As long as we institute investigation in our practical work and listen to the masses, it will not be difficult for us to judge whether or not a person is practicing factionalism. To pass fish eyes off as pearls will never work.

Our party is a combat collective formed by the advanced elements of the proletariat on the principle of democratic centralism; it is as incompatible with factionalism as fire is with water. Although divergent views are allowed to remain within the party, no one is allowed to create organizational splits in the party or indulge in factional activities. This is an ever important organizational principle for a political party of the proletariat. Lenin said: "The reason why the proletariat is able to and will surely become an invincible force lies precisely in that its ideological unity which is based upon Marxist principles is strengthened by the unity of its organization" ("One step forward, two steps back"). Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "We must build a centralized and unified party free from all unprincipled, factional strife." As has been proven by historical facts concerning our inner-party struggle, class aliens, bad elements, careerists and so on who have sneaked into the party, always use factionalism and factional activities to split the party and try to attain their ulterior objectives by creating splits and carrying out their schemes and intrigues. The enemy takes advantage of factionalism, and factionalism provides cover for him. Such bitter lessons in history should never be forgotten.

Factionalism is an expression of the force of habit of petty producers and guildism in the party. It is also the product of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," who frantically whipped up factionalism during the Great Cultural Revolution to serve their aim of usurping party and state leadership. Factionalism may disintegrate the party politically, corrode it ideologically and split it organizationally. It undermines the party's organizational discipline and unity and weakens its fighting capacity. It also hampers the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. In places where the work of exposing, criticizing and checking on the activities of the "gang of four" has not been thoroughly carried out, our efforts to redress unjust, wrong and false charges and sentences have met with interference while some investigations into cases of violations of law and discipline have ground to a halt. The main reason behind this has been none other than factionalism. Factionalism undermines stability and unity, deflates the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses for the four modernizations, and is detrimental to socialist modernization. It is an archenemy of the party, the people and the four modernizations. Each and every party member must see this archenemy clearly, uphold the party spirit, oppose factionalism and go all out to safeguard the unity and unification of our party.

It is all the more necessary for leading cadres at all levels to set examples in observing party discipline, resolutely acting according to the principles laid down by the party Central Committee and waging a resolute struggle against factionalism. They must unite in order to look forward and work for the four modernizations. Those comrades who once followed Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and committed mistakes, should resolutely make a clean break with them politically, ideologically and organizationally; eradicate factionalism and the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four;" truly see and correct their mistakes; and return to the standpoint of the party. They should also resolutely implement and uphold the line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee. Those who cling to factionalism and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonitions, should be given disciplinary sanctions. Leading cadres who refuse to repent of their factional actions should be resolutely dismissed.

Comrades who have been wronged and have suffered hardships must take a correct approach toward their past treatment; they must adopt a lofty, magnanimous attitude and set store by uniting people who turned against them in the past but have been proven to be in the wrong. We must correctly analyze what happened in the past, center our attention on historical conditions, examine the circumstances leading to the mistakes and refrain from taking actions against any individual in a simple manner.

We must correctly handle the relationship among our comrades. We must not only advocate criticism and self-criticism, but also promote mutual understanding and support among our comrades. Criticisms should be conducted on issues of principles without sparing the sensibilities of anyone; however, it is needless to quibble over other matters. Mutual understanding and support among comrades are more important than anything else. Since we want to learn from proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, we must develop their lofty proletarian revolutionary style.

Overcoming factionalism is a major task of fundamental importance to the future of our party and country. If factionalism is not eradicated, we will not be able to develop our party spirit, and the tasks, line, principles, and policies set forth by our party for the new period will be subjected to extremely serious interference and sabotage. We must seriously make up our minds and take resolute measures to overcome factionalism. [paragraph continues]

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We must carry out meticulous and painstaking ideological and political work and unite the broad masses of party members behind the Marxist principle of our party so that we can shoulder our historical duties as communists.

YE JIANYING, OTHERS COMMEMORATE DEATH OF FORMER KMT GENERAL

OW182120 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1702 GMT 18 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Nanning, 18 August--Li Yi, a former Kuomintang lieutenant general who resented Taiwan's long separation from the motherland and left Taiwan with patriotism and determination and returned to the China mainland in 1975, died of illness in Guangzhou at the age of 90. During his illness, Mr Li Yi thought of his old friends and colleagues in Taiwan and earnestly hoped that they would consider the situation, treasure the national interest, take the patriotic road and contribute to Taiwan's early return to the motherland.

Mr Li Yi died on 30 July. A memorial meeting was held for him at the auditorium of the Nanning revolutionary cemetery on 13 August. There were wreaths from Chairman Ye Jianying, the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, and Chen Cisheng, Cheng Siyuan, Liu Zhongrong, Tan Yizhi, Du Yuming, Zheng Dongguo and responsible persons of departments concerned in Guangxi. Tan Yingji, secretary of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CCP Committee and chairman of the CPPCC Guangxi Regional Committee, presided over the memorial meeting. Zhong Feng, vice chairman of the CPPCC Guangxi Regional Committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the autonomous regional CCP committee, delivered a memorial speech.

Mr Li Yi, a native of Rong County, Guangxi, was a graduate of the Baoding Military Academy. He took part in the 1911 uprising in Wuchang and followed Mr Sun Yat-sen. At the time of his death, he was a member of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee and vice chairman of the Fourth Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional Committee of the CPPCC. In June 1979 he still attended the second session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee held in Beijing, despite illness. Mr Li Yi was very much concerned about the unification of the motherland. He supported the "message to Taiwan compatriots" from the NPC Standing Committee and the CCP's proposition on the Taiwan issue. He held that Taiwan could not have a bright future until it returned to the embrace of the motherland. He did much useful work toward this objective.

FANG YI SPEAKS ON EDUCATION WORK AT TEACHERS MEETING

OW180137 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1254 GMT 17 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 August--"It is hoped that the whole society will concern itself with and support primary and secondary education." This is the common wish expressed by educators to Vice Premier Fang Yi. Vice Premier Fang Yi invited educators to a meeting on the morning of 13 August. Attending the meeting were Wang Shengchuan, principal of the part-work, part-study school in Xicheng District, Beijing Municipality; Liu Chunpu, model teacher in charge of a class at the Tong County No 1 middle school in Beijing; and Liu Manhua and Tong Zhengyu, teachers of the Jingshan school in Beijing. Also present were Zhang Chengxian and Dong Chuncai, vice minister of education; Tong Dalin, vice chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission; and Bai Jiefu, vice chairman of the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Vice Premier Fang Yi heard a briefing by Wang Shengchuan, Liu Manhua and other comrades and discussed primary and secondary education with the educators.



During the discussion, participants unanimously expressed the opinion that to achieve the four modernizations, it is necessary to have vast numbers of talented people and to raise the scientific and cultural level of the whole nation. They said: "We hope that the whole society will concern itself with and support primary and secondary education."

They pointed out: Noticeable changes have taken place in schools in the past 2 or 3 years. The fine style of study and the fine tradition of educational work fostered after the founding of new China, which were once seriously undermined by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," are being quickly restored. However, there are still many difficulties and problems existing in primary and secondary education, and help and concerted effort are needed from all circles to solve them. They held that one important question at present is to further foster the school spirit of "loving the student and respecting the teacher." The relationship between teacher and student is also one between revolutionary comrades. Teachers should love their students as their children or brothers and patiently educate them. Proceeding from the objective of training qualified personnel for the four modernizations, teachers should levy strict demands on their students.

As for the students, they should respect their teachers and earnestly accept their guidance. To maintain revolutionary order in the schools and to insure public order, it is necessary to duly punish a very small number of students who have made trouble in violation of the law and who have refused to mend their ways after repeated education. In dealing with individual youths who have taken wrong steps in life and have committed mistakes, however, we should patiently and painstakingly educate them in order to save them. The school, the family and society all should encourage children and youths to foster revolutionary practices, such as studying hard, observing discipline, loving to participate in labor, taking pleasure in helping others, working hard and fighting heroically against the enemy.

At the discussion Vice Premier Fang Yi emphatically pointed out: The whole society should respect the work of large numbers of teachers who shoulder the heavy responsibility of training revolutionary successors. Educational administration departments at various levels should seriously investigate teachers' political and economic conditions, and where conditions permit, these departments should effectively solve problems one by one for them. As the financial and economic situation of the state is gradually turning for the better, the state and all localities should do their best to allocate more funds to support the development of education. The educational front should also implement the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and development, fully tap its potential and run schools with diligence and frugality. It is necessary to make full use of the experience of Yangyuan County, Hebei, in making primary education universal through its own efforts, to readjust the structure of the middle school and to study how to reform the system of educational work. Comrade Fang Yi greatly praised the successful experience of the part-work, part-study school in Xicheng District. He hoped that the teachers and students of the school would make concerted efforts to run the school still better and to train more capable personnel for the state.

#### VICE PREMIER WANG RENZHONG ADDRESSES YOUNG PIONEER INSTRUCTORS

OW170406 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0132 GMT 16 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 16 August--At the closing ceremony of the national summer camp for instructors of Young Pioneers held on 9 August in Luxunkou, Liaoning, Wang Rengzhong, vice premier of the State Council said: "The work of the instructors of the Young Pioneers is glorious and noble. [paragraph continues]

Training our communist successors is a lofty undertaking." He also expressed the hope that the broad masses of instructors of Young Pioneers would dedicate themselves to training our new generation into communist successors who will build China into a country with the four modernizations.

Hu Dehua, director of the summer camp committee and secretary of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, also spoke at the closing ceremony. She encouraged the broad masses of instructors to carry forward the fine traditions and experiences in the Young Pioneer work accumulated in the past 30 years and create new experiences in this work in order to be able to achieve the general task in the new period.

#### VICE PREMIER WANG ZHEN PRAISES ROLE OF TEACHERS

OW191232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 19 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Zhen extended his best regards to people's teachers in the Great Hall of the People today and praised them for having "worked diligently for the future of the motherland." He made this remark when he met a group of primary and middle school teachers who were gathered at a meeting to exchange experience.

Vice-Premier Wang Zhen said: "For the four modernizations, we need large numbers of engineers, inventors, designers and scholars in various fields. Education and science are of inestimable importance." He pointed out there were still difficulties in education but "the future is bright". He hoped that advanced teachers would bring along the whole rank of teachers.

Jiang Nanxiang, minister of education, said, "Teachers are doing the hardest jobs and they are real heroes," He said, "We should not only teach the students knowledge but imbue them with love for the socialist motherland." Jiang Nanxiang spoke highly of the work of the teachers in charge of classes, saying: "Your experience of helping those students who have lagged behind to catch up deserves special attention. It should be popularized."

The meeting was sponsored by the Ministry of Education and China Union of Education. Participants were advanced primary and middle school teachers, school masters and educational workers from 23 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

#### RENMIN RIBAO SPECIAL COMMENTATOR ON COLLECTIVE ENTERPRISES

OWO40754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 4 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 4 (XINHUA)--A special commentator's article in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY stresses the importance of urban collectively-owned enterprises in China's socialist national economy. The article is entitled "Appraise and Treat Urban Collective Ownership Correctly."

The article says that the collectively-owned enterprises in the cities and towns have the following advantages: They produce items in daily use to cater to the needs of the people; they are an important source of income for the state; they will absorb the growing number of people who need employment; they will help speed modernization; and they will help promote the growth of small towns and reduce the gap between town and countryside.

The collectively-owned enterprises are socialist in nature. Since their means of production are owned collectively, the workers work together and are paid according to their labour and there is no exploitation, the article says. It points out that at present such enterprises have these characteristics: They carry out economic accounting independently and bear responsibility for their own profits or losses; they are more independent and have more right to decide on matters of management and therefore can take greater initiative than state-owned enterprises; they are small, engage in many types of work and can easily adapt to changes in the demands of the markets and the consumers; and they are easy to run, can be set up simply and cheaply, and bring quick returns.

The article says that the collectively-owned enterprises have great vitality, and great efforts will be made to develop them during the present period, not merely as a solution to the problem of employment, but also as a long-term measure for speeding up modernization. Over a fairly long historical period, the article states, the urban collective form of ownership will co-exist with ownership by the whole people as an indispensable component of the unified socialist economic structure. "We won victory in the revolution in a big, populous country which was economically backward and where small producers predominated", the article says. "After the victory, we guided the large numbers of handicraftsmen to embark on the road of collectivization just as we did with the individual peasants. China's economy has grown considerably in the past two decades since the formation of agricultural producer cooperatives, but ours is still a developing socialist country and both the agricultural and industrial productive forces are fairly low. In this condition, we cannot transfer within a short period of time all the means of production to ownership by the whole society, as was anticipated by Marx and Engels, and this applies to both the cities and the countryside. We should make the relations of production suit the development of the productive forces, which means that the relations of production should neither lag behind nor go beyond the development of the productive forces."

In explaining the importance of the collectively-owned enterprises, the article points out that of all the enterprises engaged in the production of daily-used industrial goods, 56,800 are collectively owned. Their total annual output value accounts for 79 per cent of the total for all those enterprises, including the state-owned enterprises, engaged in the production of such goods. These state- and collectively-owned enterprises make up 10 percent of China's total annual industrial output value and 53 per cent of the total for the country's light industrial enterprises. They turn out tens of thousands of different varieties of products, and many handicraft products especially artistic works, have special national characteristics, are exquisitely made and attractive, and are sold widely on the international market.

More than three million young people are expected to graduate from junior and senior middle schools in the cities and towns each year for the next six years. Some will be employed by the state-owned enterprises, but as the level of modernization in these enterprise rises, labour productivity will also rise and the number of new workers they can absorb will be limited. So the chief channel for employing the young people will be the collectively-owned enterprises.



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The article says that China will take its own road of modernization, simultaneously undertaking large, medium-sized and small enterprises, mechanized and semi-mechanized enterprises, and handicraft enterprises. Only by adhering to this principle and by adopting both the form of ownership by the whole people and the collective form of ownership, is it possible to use manpower and material resources most advantageously and rationally to speed up the pace of modernization.

It notes that China must build a large number of big enterprises equipped with the world's advanced technology as the backbone for raising the scientific and technological level of the national economy. Yet the more modernized and specialized the big, state-owned enterprises become, the more they need the coordination and supplementation of the large numbers of small, collectively-owned enterprises.

For a fairly long period, there should be three forms of ownership in China's handicraft industry: ownership by the whole people, collective ownership and individual ownership under the leadership of the socialist economy, says the article. Of the three, collective ownership should be the main form, since it is suited to the present level of productive forces. Some branches of the handicrafts will gradually become semi-mechanized, mechanized or even automatically controlled, but the production of some handicraft goods, such as embroidery, sculpture and woven and plaited articles, will retain manual production methods for a long time. The article also stresses that politically, workers in the collectively-owned enterprises should be treated as equals to those in state-owned enterprises, and that the workers in the collectives should be paid roughly the same wages as those engaged in the same types of work in state-owned enterprises. The article says that efforts should be made to ensure that the collectively-owned enterprises have adequate channels for the supply of raw materials and the sale of their goods, and that the state should give them financial and technical aid.

AFP: PRC DECLARES HAINAN 'DANGER ZONE' FOR PLANES

OW191252 Hong Kong AFP in English 1248 GMT 19 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 19 (AFP) --Hainan Island off the southernmost tip of the Chinese coast has been declared a "danger zone" for air navigation as from next Thursday, a diplomatic source said here today. Notification of a ban of flights over Hainan, in the South China Sea, was sent by the Chinese authorities to Western embassies without any explanation of the nature of the danger. It was not known whether the ban encompassed shipping close to the island.

Western military observers said the measure could have been taken in preparation for naval manoeuvres in the South China Sea. Hainan, to the east of the Tonkin Gulf, north of the Vietnamese Coast, is a major Chinese naval base.

Observers felt it was also possible that overflights had been banned for the picking up of a satellite which China had announced at the end of last month would be launched shortly. Three previous satellites recuperated by China had been picked up on land, according to a reliable source.

JIANGXI PROVINCIAL CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS WORK CONFERENCE

HK190352 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] A recent work conference convened by the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee demanded that party organizations at all levels and the cadres and masses rapidly shift their work focus under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and the 2nd session of the 5th NPC, truly take production and construction as the central task, concentrate their efforts on economic work, implement the 8-character principle-"readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement," launch the movement to increase production and practice economy, fulfill and overfulfill this year's economic plans and lay a fine foundation for winning the first battle in socialist modernization.

This conference was held in Nanchang from 6 to 14 August. The participants included responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the province, leaders of the provincial CPPCC, alternate members of the Central Committee, responsible persons in charge of economic work in all parts of the province, and leaders of the provincial organs, the mass organizations, party schools, Nanchang Railway Bureau, and news units. Comrade Jiang Weiqing spoke during the meeting and at its close.

The meeting affirmed the fine situation which has appeared in the province since the third plenary session. "The province has actively launched the discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth, criticized the erroneous trend of the 'two whatevers,' conducted education in upholding the four basic principles, stimulated the emancipation of the minds of the cadres and masses, and further smashed the counter-revolutionary political system of Lin Biao and the gang of four in Jiangxi. We have basically completed the mass movement of exposure, criticism and investigation and won a decisive victory in this great political struggle. The necessary readjustment and strengthening has been carried out in the leadership groups of a number of prefectures, municipalities and counties and provincial departments. In accordance with the formula 'criticism-unity-criticism,' we have paid attention to educating and remolding comrades who made mistakes. We have continued to grasp the work of implementing policies and further mobilized the revolutionary activism of the people of the whole province."

After achieving a bumper harvest of spring crops the province won increased production of early rice. Other crops have all grown well. Total value of industrial production in the first half of the year exceeded half of the year's plan and set a new record for the period.

The conference also pointed out that "there are also many problems in our advance. The main expressions of these are: The focus of our work has not yet been truly shifted; the provincial CCP committee and the party organizations of many areas and departments still have to devote a great deal of effort to solving leftover problems in various aspects, which hinders them in concentrating energy on looking into and solving problems in economic construction; in the face of the great and historic shift of work focus there is still a serious situation of unsuitable thinking, zeal and work style, which affects the shift of work focus and the pace of the four modernizations."

The conference made arrangements for work in the remaining 5 months of the year. The conference held that "to suit the shift of work focus, the primary task is to publicize, study and implement the spirit of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC, and apply the spirit of these two meetings to unify our thinking and action."

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The conference stressed: "We must continue to vigorously criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and correct our ideological line. This constitutes the prerequisite and condition for achieving the shift of work focus. The erroneous trend which arose in society in the previous stage, of suspecting and negating the third plenary session, has had a considerable effect in our province. Some people even regard the stuff of Lin Biao and the gang of four as the criterion for judging right and wrong, and look on today's affairs from the ultraleftist framework. A very few comrades stubbornly cling to the framework of the 'two whatevers;' some of them actually follow and uphold the ideological system of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Their ideology is incompatible with and their actions run counter to the spirit of the third plenary session, the excellent situation which has emerged since the third plenary session, and the objective reality of liveliness and vigor. Hence, a very important task facing us is to adopt effective measures and steps to launch in depth the discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth, and expand this discussion to all cadres--especially leading cadres, to the basic levels and the masses, and to actual work."

The conference held that "viewing the actual situation in our province, we have already scored relatively good results from the discussion on the criterion of truth. The importance of this discussion is being understood to an ever greater extent by the cadres and masses. However, due to the fact that some party committees have failed to grasp the discussion in an effective way, plus the interference of the erroneous trend of thought of 'two whatevers,' this discussion has not been launched extensively enough and its development has not been even enough. Discussion and study have been quite lively in some places and units, but many places and units have not yet seriously organized study and discussion. Some leading comrades have not yet attached importance to this discussion. Some feel that [?they do not] understand it, and certain of them even resent it. In view of this situation the whole province from top to bottom must seriously wake up for the missed lessons in the discussion on the criterion of truth, and do this to the greatest possible extent."

The conference demanded that the province pay attention to integrating the discussion on the criterion of truth with discussing and studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and eradicating the poison of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, with the reality of thinking and work in one's area and unit and of oneself, and with studying the spirit of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC. Leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in participating in the discussion.

The conference also demanded that the province conduct propaganda and education in democracy and the legal system and organize the cadres and masses to study the laws adopted by the second session of the Fifth NPC, so that everyone will know about them.

Discussing work arrangements for the last 5 months of the year, the conference held: "It is necessary to firmly embrace the idea of taking agriculture as the foundation. The party committees at all levels must concentrate their forces on grasping agriculture. Beginning with the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the leadership groups and organs in charge of agriculture must all be augmented and strengthened in leadership. It is necessary to change the attitude of certain office cadres who are unwilling to go down to the rural areas or to carry out rural work, and promote the attitude that it is honorable to go down to the countryside and grasp agriculture. We must continue to implement the party Central Committee's two documents on speeding up agricultural development, sum up experiences in good time, and look into and solve new situations and problems in their implementation." The province should make every effort to secure a great bumper harvest in agriculture this year.



"To further mobilize the activism of the masses, the party committees at all levels must dispatch strong work groups to help the basic levels to do their work well. They must continue to eradicate the poison of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, maintain the integrity, continuity and stability of the party's policies, and eliminate the fears of some cadres and masses that the policies will be changed again." The province must whip up a new upsurge of farmland capital construction in the coming winter and spring, and strive to promote diversification and all-round development.

"The industry and communications front must seriously implement the spirit of the national conference on increasing production and practicing economy in industry and communications convened by the State Council, get a good grasp of formulating plans for increasing production and practicing economy, and insure that the production level of the third quarter exceeds that of the second, and that the level in the fourth quarter shows a great increase. We must be resolved to do a good job of readjustment, and integrate readjustment with tapping potentials and carrying out innovation and reform in the existing enterprises, with reorganizing industry and organizing coordination between specialized departments, and with rectifying the enterprises and improving management standards. We must carry out restructuring, rectification and improvement in the course of readjustment.

"We must continue to adopt special measures to promote the light and textile industries and continue to grasp the weak links such as coal, electricity, transport, and building materials. We must in particular rapidly promote electric power production. We must continue to take stock of capital construction projects, carry on with those which should be carried on and abandon those which should be abandoned. We must rapidly make arrangements for and make a success of the second 'quality month,' and resolutely put improving quality and increasing variety of products in the first place. We must continue to learn from the basic experiences of daqing, do well in rectifying the enterprises, strengthen enterprise management and correct the phenomena of confusion, looseness and slackness in enterprise management. We must base our work on our existing foundation and make great efforts to tap potentials and carry out innovation and reform in the existing enterprise. The movement to increase production and practice economy on the finance and trade front should be centered on improving management, expanding commodity circulation, promoting production development, and increasing financial accumulation." It is also necessary to develop foreign trade and tourism.

"We must carry out active but cautious trial-point work in restructuring the economic system and seriously do a good job of economic investigation, so that economic work can conform to objective reality to a greater extent."

The conference also made arrangements for promoting science, technology and education work and planned parenthood, finding employment for people in the towns who are awaiting employment, and caring for the masses' livelihood.

The conference held: "To concentrate our main efforts on production and construction, the province must strengthen the building and construction, the province must strengthen the building of the leadership groups, promote party style and strictly observe party discipline. Strengthening the building of the leadership groups is the current key to whether or not we can correctly implement the spirit of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC and promote the four modernizations. It is a major issue with a bearing on whose hands will hold the future leadership power of the party and state and on where we are going. We must put this issue in a prominent position on our agenda.

We must seriously solve the problems of impurity of ideology, organization and work style in the leadership groups caused by the sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four. We must persistently maintain the study style of linking theory with practice, and organize the party cadres at all levels, especially the leading cadres, to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in connection with the practice of the four modernizations. This is a fundamental task for strengthening the building of the leadership groups. Whether or not he can seriously study, resolutely uphold and properly implement the spirit of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC should become an important basis for testing the party spirit of every party member, and for examining and promoting cadres. We must boldly promote a number of middle-aged and young cadres who are politically firm, professionally able, correct in work style and who are in their prime to important posts in the party and government. This should be done in a planned way."

The conference held that "the cadres' ideological style has greatly improved and the party's fine traditions have been greatly revived and carried forward in the 2 and more years since the gang of four were smashed. Due to the long period of interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four, corruption by the ideology of the feudal classes and the bourgeoisie, and the force of habit of small producers, however, a number of cadres pursue factionalism and special privileges, go in for bureaucratism, sabotage fiscal and economic discipline and 'enter by the back door.' These unhealthy tendencies still exist to a serious extent. Incorrect party style is at present a serious problem which adversely affects stability and unity, sabotages relations between the party and the masses, harms the masses' activism, and hinders socialist modernization. We must make great efforts to improve party style.

"Factionalism is a still more grave obstacle to the four modernizations and we must resolutely overcome it. The current influence of factionalism is greatly interfering with implementing policies, promoting cadres, readjusting the leadership groups, bringing socialist democracy into play and strengthening the socialist legal system. In particular, when there is a rustling of leaves in the wind in society some people seize the change to go into action, doing a great deal of harm. Unless factionalism is eliminated it is bound to sap morale, sabotage unity, and interfere with the implementation of the party's principles and policies. It will be extremely dangerous if we allow factionalism to develop. We must heighten vigilance and seriously tackle the problem.

"To eliminate factionalism, improve party style and uphold party discipline, we must at present lay stress on carrying out education in party spirit, party style and party rules and regulations, to concentrate on prevention, inoculate people, and arrest the various unhealthy trends. We must put the party's organizational life on a sound basis, set up and strictly execute the party's various systems, strengthen the party's discipline inspection work and bring into full play the supervisory role of the party and masses. At the same time we must teach the cadres and masses to take the broad proletarian view, unite and look ahead and work in concert to promote the four modernizations.

"Comrades who have made mistakes must take a correct attitude towards their mistakes, and acknowledge and correct them. This is the prerequisite for unity. On the other hand, the cadres at all levels, especially leading cadres, must seriously work to educate and remold those comrades who made mistakes and unite as many more comrades as possible to work together to promote the four modernizations. We must take disciplinary action against those whose problems are serious and influence bad, and who refuse to mend their ways despite repeated education."

The conference called on the people of the province to emancipate their minds and take practical action to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC and the 2nd session of the 5th provincial people's congress, which is to be convened at an appropriate time during the fourth quarter. They should unite and strive to promote socialist modernization amid stability and unity.

## BRIEFS

**ZHEJIANG TRADE FAIR**--The Zhejiang provincial trade fair for light and textile industrial products, sponsored by the provincial first light industry bureau, opened at the Zhejiang exhibition hall in Hangzhou on 15 August. On display at the fair are 1,534 new products, 3,786 latest designs and 78 traditional products of famous brands. All these new products meet with a warm welcome from the people who visited the fair. In addition, the people purchase their selections at the sales department after their visit to the fair. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 16 Aug 79 OW]

**ZHEJIANG WATER CONSERVANCY**--On 8 August the (Shanpuza) drainage and irrigation project in Shangyu County, Zhejiang Province, has started supplying water to irrigate about 400,000 mu of late rice. The construction of this project took one year and 10 months. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Aug 79 OW]

**ZHEJIANG SAVINGS DEPOSITS**--The savings deposits of people in urban and rural areas in Zhejiang Province have increased substantially. According to statistics released by the People's Bank, the savings deposits by the end of July increased by 160 million yuan as compared with the end of 1978. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW]

**ZHEJIANG EARLY RICE**--Hangzhou, 6 August--Zhejiang Province has reaped a bumper early rice harvest of more than 17.7 million mu. The total output increased by 3.2 percent over 1978 and the per-mu yield is about 740 jin. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0123 GMT 16 Aug 79 OW]

**FUJIAN RICE HARVEST**--Fuzhou, 16 August--Fujian Province has reaped a bumper early rice harvest of over 11 million mu, with the total output exceeding last year's by 3 percent. The per-mu yield reached an all-time high--in some counties the per-mu output exceeded 800 jin. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0128 GMT 16 Aug 79 OW]

**SHANGHAI HARBOR**--Shanghai, 15 August--Shanghai harbor is making every effort to increase revenue for the state. The volume of outgoing and incoming cargo handled during the first half of this year increased by 13 percent. Both income and profits also increased by 45 percent and 63 percent respectively during the same period. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0212 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW]



GUIZHOU RIBAO ARTICLE CALLS FOR TRUTHFUL NEWS REPORTING

HK180216 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 16 Aug 79 HK

[Report on GUIZHOU RIBAO 17 August editorial board article: "We Must Uphold the Principle of Truthful News Reporting"]

[Text] The article said that on 24 July RENMIN RIBAO published a Commentator's article entitled "Defend the Truth, and Oppose False Reporting," which reiterated the principle that news reports must be true and conducted serious criticism and self-criticism of false and partially false reports appearing in the newspapers. In addition, the article pointed out that there have also been false reports in other newspapers and broadcasts, and hoped that all news units would strive together to guard against and put an end to false news reporting and strive to report the truth. This is an issue which has been promptly put forward, and to which we should pay great attention.

The article pointed out that the principle that we should uphold truthful news reporting, speak the truth, explain the facts and refrain from deceit is our party newspaper's fine tradition and work style formed during long revolutionary struggle. The reason why our party press has been held in esteem for a long time among the people is chiefly due to the fact that it has reported the truth, spoken the truth, and represented the interests of the people and has not told lies. As a result, the people have truly regarded the party newspaper as the voice of the party and their mouthpiece.

Our party's fine tradition in journalism, however, was seriously sabotaged by Lin Biao and the gang of four. To attain their evil goal of usurping the party's power they did not hesitate to fabricate false reports. As a result, stereotyped writing prevailed for a time and the principle that news reports must be true was sabotaged. This lesson has been very profound. Since the gang of four was smashed, and after two years of turning chaos to order, fundamental changes have taken place on the press front and we have scored marked results in upholding truthful news reporting and opposing false reporting. However, we must understand that the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four has not been thoroughly eradicated. The phenomenon of exaggerated and false news reports still obstinately continues. Our newspaper deeply feels that this problem is still serious.

After enumerating several examples of exaggerated and false news reports, the article said that giving exaggerated and false news reports violates the fundamental principle that news reporting must be truthful, harms the prestige of our party newspaper, corrupts the work style of our party and causes great danger to the cause of our party and people. Readers greatly resent false news reports and it is natural that they have sharply but fairly criticized these reports. This shows that the people are concerned about and love their party newspaper. We should sincerely accept their criticism and seriously correct our mistakes. We must defend truthful news reporting and oppose false reporting as a major task of continuing to turn chaos to order in journalism and must strive to score success in this task.

## YANG YICHEN ATTENDS PARTY ECONOMIC READJUSTMENT CONFERENCE

OW180438 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee held a working conference 6-15 August. Over 250 persons attended the conference, including secretaries of various prefectural, municipal and county party committees; secretaries of various prefectural and municipal party committees in charge of industry; and chairmen of various prefectural and municipal economic commissions; principal responsible persons of the departments, offices, commissions and bureaus of the provincial party committee; principal responsible persons of the Harbin and Qiqihar railway administration bureaus; and principal responsible persons of the state farm and forestry administration bureaus.

Conveyed at the conference were the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC, the national conference on farmland capital construction and the national conference on increasing production and practicing economy on the industry and communications front. The conference discussed and made arrangements for carrying out the tasks for the second half of this year, and particularly discussed how to further shift the emphasis of the province to the four modernizations and how to concentrate on pushing economic work forward.

The conference participants also fully discussed such questions as agricultural production, farmland capital construction, deepening the movement to increase production and practice economy on the industrial and communications front. Implementing the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement, training party members and cadres in rotation, developing the collective economy and arranging jobs for people who are seeking employment.

Comrade Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a concluding report at the conference. Comrades Chen Jianfei and Zhao Dezun, secretaries of the provincial party committee, delivered speeches on industry and agriculture, respectively.

The conference pointed out that bringing about a vigorous development of the province's economy is a major matter of strategic significance. In the economic field at present the ossification or semiossification of thinking has not yet been completely eliminated, and the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line has not yet been thoroughly eradicated. If this situation is not changed it will be impossible for us to vigorously develop industry and the economy as a whole, and it will be very difficult for us to carry out the tasks of the first battle for the four modernizations.

The conference maintained that to bring about a vigorous development in the economy it is necessary to make conscientious efforts to readjust the economy. First of all, resolute efforts should be made to readjust the proportion between industry and agriculture and to push agricultural production forward. Without agricultural development, a vigorous development of the economy as a whole will be out of the question. In readjusting the economy in the next 3 years we must do our basic work well in three aspects:

1. We must handle well the relationship between immediate and long-term interests, make resolute efforts to carry out farmland capital construction and gradually change the situation in which we leave ourselves to the mercy of weather in making our living.

2. We must resolutely change the structure of agriculture and readjust the proportions among agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. While insuring a steady increase in grain production, we should make vigorous efforts to develop forestry and animal husbandry.

3. We must do a good job of surveying natural resources in agriculture and of agricultural zoning so that agriculture will be developed where it should be, as will forestry and animal husbandry. In this way, different favorable natural conditions in different areas will be brought into full play.

In addition, we must do a good job of making readjustments within industry. In accordance with the guidelines laid down by the second session of the Fifth NPC, it is necessary to make or revise plans for making industrial readjustments. Through readjustments, we should push forward the power and coal industries, the industries producing products for agricultural use and the light and textile industries. We should basically solve the problem of irrational industrial structure in our province. We should overcome the idea of attaching importance to big industrial enterprises, heavy industry and industrial enterprises under ownership by the whole people and belittling small industrial enterprises, light industry and industrial enterprises under collective ownership. We should change the overall arrangement under which there are more heavy industrial enterprises, big industrial enterprises and industrial enterprises under ownership by the whole people than light industrial enterprises, small industrial enterprises and industrial enterprises under collective ownership in our province.

In this regard, we must handle well the relationship between the economy under ownership by the whole people and that under collective ownership, between industrial enterprises under the central authorities and those under local authorities, between heavy and light industry and between big, medium-sized and small enterprises.

The following measures must also be taken:

1. It is necessary to treat the cadres, workers and staff members of enterprises under collective ownership and state-run enterprises equally, without discrimination.
2. On the basis of how they develop their production and run their enterprises, the wages and material benefits of the workers and staff members of enterprises under collective ownership may be lower, higher, or equal to the wages and material benefits of the workers and staff members of state-run enterprises in the same trades.
3. The distribution of grain rations and instruments for occupational safety should be made according to the nature of the trade and work, not according to the different systems of ownership.
4. Newly established enterprises under collective ownership should be exempt from taxation for a certain period of time as stipulated by the Ministry of Finance.
5. It is necessary to respect and safeguard the right of ownership of enterprises under collective ownership and their decision-making and management rights.
6. The cadres of enterprises under collective ownership should be elected, and all such enterprises should be managed in a democratic way.



7. Enterprises under collective ownership should be allowed to (?produce some of their products according to the needs of the market economy) in order to vigorously develop the collective economy.

8. People in all trades and professions should vigorously support the development of the collective economy in towns and cities and of commune- and brigade-run enterprises.

9. Under the guidance of the state plan it is necessary to solve problems of enterprises under collective ownership in production, supply and marketing.

10. Specialized management organizations should be set up or strengthened as soon as possible in order to meet the needs for the vigorous development of the collective economy.

The conference pointed out that one major problem responsible for our failure to bring about a vigorous development in the economy is that the relationship between commerce and industry, between agriculture and commerce and between commercial enterprises is not handled well. As a result, commodities have not circulated smoothly. This has affected the development of the economy. Therefore, to develop the economy vigorously, we must change the methods used in purchasing and marketing commodities and open up all channels for the circulation of commodities.

After the conference leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the departments concerned will lead groups of personnel in conducting investigation and study and in helping lower-level units effectively solve practical problems in production.

After seriously discussing and studying the question of training party members and cadres in rotation throughout the province, the conference pointed out: We were subject to interference from the trend of ultraleftist thought for a long time. Particularly, for more than 10 years, Lin Biao and the gang of four passed off fake socialism characterized by universal poverty as scientific socialism, and criticized socialist theories and policies as capitalist and revisionist, thus throwing the theory of scientific socialism into utter confusion. As a result, many people have failed to distinguish between socialism on the one hand and capitalism and revisionism on the other. Some have come to doubt the superiority of the socialist system, and others have clung to fake socialism and have not dared to act otherwise. Such muddled or wrong ideas are serious obstacles to achieving the four modernizations.

Therefore, at this juncture of historic change, it is very necessary to reeducate large numbers of party members and cadres in socialist ideology and to arm them with the party's line, principles and policies for the new period in order to achieve unity in thought and action among the party members and cadres throughout the province on the basis of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and of the 2d session of the 5th NPC.

The conference called on those who have failed to participate in the discussion on the question of the criterion for testing truth to make up their lessons in this regard. It is necessary to strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and to improve the party's work style.

The conference called on the party members, cadres and masses throughout the province to make the best use of the rest of this year, to concentrate their energies on pushing industrial and agricultural production forward, to do all their work well, and to work hard to steadily increase agricultural production and to strive to fulfill this year's plan for industrial production.

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